Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1806. [No. 1507.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the best Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14. tf.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Russel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

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20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*

500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

ALSO,

80 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurdin Chapin, *Cashier*

January 6. 3taw4w

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke-street, under the house of *E. Mill's*;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. d1m

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellas, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimenot Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.

22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 cases Cantharides,

ALSO

30 casks first quality Cheese.

JOHN G. LADD.

Jan. 9. dtf.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of May—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

December 13. d1stFeb

CASH, and the highest price, will be given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and N. E. Rum, } In hhds. &c.
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira, Sherry, Old Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe } WINES.
40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea } TEAS. Very carefully selected from the best parcels for country trade and family use.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

400 hhds. Liverpool coarse Salt, on board the schooner Polly and Eliza, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Schooner from Boston,

8 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
50 barrels New England Rum,
100 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. Chocolate
15 do. Cod Fish,
10 casks fresh Raisins,
20 boxes do. Muscatel ditto.
2 chests Imperial Tea.

IN STORE,

Barboon Gurrahs,
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas,
First quality Russia, heavy and light Raven Duck,
American Sewing Twine,
Havanna Segars, of a superior quality,
Dipt Candles,
Chocolate,
N. E. Rum, in hogsheads and barrels,
Pork,
1 cask double refined Loaf Sugar,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead, &c.

☞ Cash will be given for 150 barrels Corn. Apply as above.

January 14 d

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A CONVENIENT new two story BRICK HOUSE, situate at the upper end of King street, lately occupied by Abel Blakeny. For terms apply to

James Anderson, or
Anderson & Perry.

Who have for Sale, a quantity of

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

January 16. co.

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 23. 46t-co

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15 hogsheads } Prime retailing Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogsheads } New England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits,

Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 21. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, by

Nathaniel Wattles and Co.

20 hogsheads fourth proof Jamaica Rum.
30 ditto best retailing Molasses.

January 4. d12t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Colerraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Fic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburgs,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 28. dtf

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

40 hhds Muscovado Sugars
1000 bushels coarse Turks Island Salt
A few bags Green Coffee
11 bags black Pepper
15 boxes fresh Raisins
4 quarter, 2 half, and 1 whole chest Imperial,
3 chests Hyson,
3 do. young Hyson,
3 quarter chests Hyson Chulong, } TEAS.

ALSO,

1000 SPANISH HIDES.

Jan. 11. eo6t

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant. with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(*Price one Dollar.*)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a number of bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 28.

REPORT.

The committee to whom were referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia; the petition of sundry citizens of the United States resident in the territory of Columbia; the memorial of sundry inhabitants of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia; the memorial of sundry inhabitants of the city of Washington, residing on the west side of Tiber creek, and the memorial of John P. Van Ness,

REPORT.

THE petitions of the inhabitants of the town and county of Alexandria, and of the citizens resident in the territory of Columbia, state, That an easy intercourse between the town of Alexandria and the city of Washington, which is at present prevented by the intervention of the river Potomac, is extremely delirable; that this intercourse is especially interrupted at that season of the year when the river is obstructed by ice; that a bridge from Maryland avenue to Alexander's island would facilitate the communication, shorten the route of the mail at least six miles, and be generally beneficial to the citizens of the United States; that they are perfuaded the bridge contemplated by their petitions will at some period be carried into effect, and they view the present time as the most favorable both in relation to their own and the general convenience, and the interests of those who may be affected by the measure; and that if the scheme shall be authorized by congress, it will speedily be carried into effect. They pray that a law may pass to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge across the Potomac from the city of Washington to the county of Alexandria, in some convenient situation, under such regulations and restrictions as the legislature may deem expedient.

In opposition to these petitions, the committee have referred to them the memorial of the proprietors and inhabitants of Georgetown, which states that Georgetown was laid out under the sanction of law previous to the revolution; that it was engaged in foreign commerce before the seat of government was contemplated to be on the Potomac; that being at the head of tide water navigation, the proprietors must have made purchases and improvements with a view to foreign commerce, or some of the trade dependent on it, in the confident expectation that the river would remain free and unobstructed by artificial causes, particularly when they saw Maryland and Virginia make a solemn compact, whereby the river Potomac is declared a common highway for the purpose of navigation and commerce, the navigation whereof is not to be injured or obstructed. They consider that their natural and political rights will be infringed on by the adoption of this measure, as the navigation of the river will be injured and obstructed thereby; that from the meeting of the stream and tide water, at the place where the bridge is contemplated, a tendency will be produced in the impeded stream water to deposite the earthy particles with which it is charged in times of freshes, by which they apprehend the present entire, main and deep channel may be divided into many small and narrow passages, to the great injury of the navigation.

There is likewise referred to your committee the memorial of the inhabitants of the city of Washington, residing on the west side of Tyber creek which states, that the memorialists have acquired property on the west side of Tyber creek, in the city of Washington, in confidence that the navigation of the Potomac would not be destroyed by artificial means; that the erection of a bridge at the place contemplated would probably greatly injure the navigation above it, and impair the value of the property of the memorialists: that the project of a bridge across the river is unjust, as no place should calculate on being favoured with *artifical advantages* which cannot be afforded without depriving other places of their *natural advantages*.

They also find among the documents referred to them, the memorial of John P. Van Ness, in opposition to the first mentioned petitions, on the ground of the measure therein proposed, being (if carried into effect) an injurious infraction of the private rights of most of those, both within the City and Georgetown, and on the opposite shore, who are interested above the proposed seite of the intended bridge.

The contrariety of sentiment and of interest, which exists in the territory of Columbia, on the subject of the proposition contained in the petitions, praying that the erection of a bridge across the Potomac, may be authorised by law, has induced your committee, deliberately to examine the ground on which the pretensions of the petitioners in favor of the bridge are founded, and the reasons advanced by the memorialists, in opposition to the measure.

Two inquiries present themselves, on the decision of which, the propriety of authorizing the proposition entirely depends:

1st. Whether congress have a right to pass a law by which the object contemplated by the petitioners can be effected?

And,

2dly. If that right exists, whether the benefit to the district and the community in general, will be so great as to counterbalance the injury which individuals may eventually sustain from authorizing the measure?

In investigating the first point, it became necessary to advert to the act of the Virginia assembly, passed the third of January, 1786, and the act of the assembly of Maryland, passed the twelfth of March, in the same year; confirming a compact previously entered into between the two states; from which it appears, that among other stipulations entered into between the states of Virginia and Maryland, by their commissioners, appointed for that purpose, it is agreed, "the citizens of each state, respectively, shall have full property in the shores of Potomac river, adjoining their lands, with all the emoluments and advantages thereunto belonging, and the priviledge of making wharves and other improvements, so as not to obstruct or injure the navigation of the river."

It does not appear to your committee, that the subsequent cession made by the two contracting parties, of ten miles square, lying on both sides of the river, under the first article of the constitution of the United States, to wit: By an act of the Virginia Assembly, passed the third day of December, 1791, and by an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed the nineteenth day of the same month; in any degree impairs the compact previously made by the two contracting states; but that the United States received the territory, subject to the conditions previously imposed by the former possessors.

Under this impression, your committee considered it a matter of the first importance, in the decision of this question to inquire, whether the fact assumed by the counter-petitioners, that the erection of a bridge will obstruct the navigation of the river above it, is founded in truth? In examining this part of the subject, your committee could avail themselves of no other evidence than such as is drawn from analogy.

It appeared to them that the erection of piers in the river, at the place contemplated for the scite of the bridge, far from having the effect of occasioning a deposition of earthy matter, and filling the channel, would rather have a tendency to keep the channel open, by the increased velocity of the water passing down the main channel of the river, between the two piers which it seemed practicable to erect, on each side of it. It likewise appeared to them, if the erection of the causeway from Mason's island, opposite Georgetown, to the Virginia shore, would produce that effect expected from it, of improving the navigation of the river, by means of throwing the whole body of the water of the river into a narrower compass, increasing its velocity and thereby sweeping out a deeper channel, the same result might reasonably be expected from throwing a greater quantum and force of water into the main channel of the river, between the two piers which would support the bridge across the channel.

Your committee find that the legislature of Maryland passed a law, on the 29th of December, 1791, previous to the assumption of jurisdiction over the territory, by the United States, authorizing the erection of a bridge at, or near Georgetown: as the river Potomac is navigable above the town of Georgetown, your committee consider the passage of that law as expressive of an opinion, by the legislature of Maryland, that the erection of a bridge below the head of tide water, is not such an obstruction or injury as is prohibited by the articles of compact between the two states. And as that arm of the river Potomac, between Mason's island and the Virginia shore, was navigable previous to the building of the causeway across that branch of the river, your committee have considered the law, passed at the last session of congress, authorizing the erection of that causeway, as declaratory of the right of the legislature of the United States (notwithstanding the compact between Virginia and Maryland) to occlude, in a degree, the navigation of the river within their jurisdiction.

If a bridge can be erected, with such a draw as will admit the free passage of vessels of any burthen, for which there is depth of water in the channel, your committee do not consider the passing a law to authorise such a bridge, under proper restrictions, as any violation of the compact before mentioned: and from the best information they have been able to obtain on this point, it seems very practicable to erect a bridge across the river Potomac, with a draw which will permit the passage of vessels, without much detention.

On the second point, whether the benefit to the public would be so great as to counter-balance the inconvenience which might eventually result to individuals from authorizing this measure? your committee have had less difficulty in forming their opinion. From a survey said to be an accurate one, with which the committee have been furnished, it appears that the distance from Alexandria to Georgetown (including the river) by the present route is eight miles, and fifty five poles, and from the ferry at George-Town to the capitol, three miles and a quarter, making, in the whole, eleven miles, three-eights, and fifteen poles. From Alexandria to the capitol, by the intended bridge, six miles and a half, and nine poles, being less than the road at present travelled by five miles and seven eighths.

Hence it results, that *that* distance will be saved to those having communication between Alexandria and that part of the city lying in the vicinity of, and below the capitol, and to persons travelling from north to south, and *e converso*.

The casualties, the delays, and the dangers to which the mails of the United States, as well as persons having occasion to pass from the one side of the river to the other, are subjected from the occurence of storms, and the formation of ice on the river in winter, (both which occasionally render the Potomac impassable) are cogent circumstances in favor of the expediency of authorizing the erection of a bridge.

Your committee are not furnished with data whereon to form an accurate opinion of the actual saving of distance which will take place (in case of the erection of a bride) in the transportation of the mails of the United States. This however, from the facts just stated, must be considerable, and the diminution of expense will be proportionate to the diminution of distance.

On the whole, your committee are of opinion, that the public interests will be greatly promoted by the erection of a bridge across the river Potomac, at, or near the termination of the Maryland avenue, in the city of Washington, to the county of Alexandria on the opposite side. And in conformity with that opinion, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners, in favor of the erection of a bridge across the Potomac, is reasonable, and ought to be granted.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, respecting the application of Hamet Caramalli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli.

[CONTINUED.]

Extract of a letter from commodore Samuel Barron to Tobius Lear, esq. dated Malta, 18th May, 1805.

The recent dispatches from Mr. Eaton have been communicated to you. From their tenor and the knowledge I have with. in a short time obtained of certain features in the character of Sidi Hamet bashaw, I must candidly own that I have no longer the same expectations which I once entertained of the success of the co-operation with him. His want of energy and military talents, his total deprivation of means and resources, the great expence already incurred, and the large sum which would be required, according to Mr. Eaton's statement, for pursuing the object; a sum far exceeding both the resources placed at my disposal, and the powers vested in me by my instructions, compel me to relinquish the plan. Indeed, on mature reflection I am of opinion, that if the ex-bashaw, having received this impulse from our strength, and being put into possession of Derne, the province where his interest is supposed to be the strongest, has not in himself sufficient energy, address and courage, and cannot command sufficient means to move on with firm steps towards the usurper's residence, whilst we second his operations by sea, he must be considered no longer a fit subject for our support or co-operation. I am preparing to send provisions to the coast for the subsistence of the crews of the Argus brig and Nautilus schooner, which remain there at Mr. Eaton's request, and by the sloop Hornet which conveys them, I shall send such instructions to that gentleman, and the officers with him, as further reflection and the nature of your determination, on this letter, may dictate. Whatever may be the final result of this co-operation, I cannot reject the belief, that it has had a powerful effect upon the reigning bashaw; and it may be fairly presumed that the gallant conduct of our friends in the affair at Derne, and the capture of that place, will have their influence, and dispose him to moderate his pretensions and to think seriously of peace. The complaining condition of some of the ships of our squadron, is not among the least important consideration of the present moment; three of the frigates are in such a state as, in my opinion, and in that of the commanders, renders them unfit to encounter the severity of another winter's blockade, without undergoing considerable repairs.

These facts and considerations, for the due appreciation of which you, sir, are fitted by your talents and the length and particular line of your experience, seem to point out the present as auspicious beyond any former occasion, and indeed as the very moment for attempting a negociation; especially when we combine with these reflections the certainty that our force, respectable as it is, is yet greatly exaggerated at Tripoli, and consider the effect which such a view of the enemy, added to the movements of his brother, must have on the mind of Jussuff Bashaw. Strongly persuaded that your conclusions upon these points have anticipated my own, I am induced to state to you my earnest wish that you may deem it expedient to meet the overture lately made through the Spanish consul, by his excellency, so far as to found on it the commencement of a negociation. I cannot entirely suppress another motive, which I confess weighs painfully on my mind. I trust I feel as becomes an American, and that I know what an American ought to suffer when the interests and honor of his country call on his fortitude. Were I deficient in these respects, or misled by unreflecting compassion, I am well assured that captain Bainbridge and his unfortunate comrades would be first in deprecating this deficiency. But I know the value of such a man as captain Bainbridge, and of his officers, and I am persuaded that I speak the language of our country, when I declare, that as they lost their liberty in her defence and her service, no reasonable and honorable occasion should be neglected which affords a prospect of releasing them from the bondage of a bigoted and unfeeling tyrant.

In communicating these sentiments you, sir, will do me the justice to believe, that I discard every idea of any real point of national honor or advantage being sacrificed to the attainment of their emancipation, weighing that honor and advantage by the practice of powerful nations; but I must contend that the liberty and perhaps the lives of so many valuable and estimable Americans ought not to be sacrificed to points of honor, taken in the abstract. Should the event justify my hopes and expectations of your coincidence with me on this interesting subject, and you determine on going to Tripoli, captain Barron commanding the Essex frigate, who is under sailing orders for the blockade, will be instructed to wait your arrangements and convey you thither.

I beg leave to add my assurances, that in case you determine on this step, sanguine as my expectations will be of the issue, I shall not relax in the smallest degree from hostile preparations, well aware that the best assistant which an able negociation can have is an energetic display of force and means at the very moment as if peace were despaired of.

COPY.

Tobias Lear to commodore Samuel Barron.

MALTA, May 19, 1805.

I had the honor last evening to receive your letter of yesterday, on the subject of a negociation with the bashaw of Tripoli. Most sincerely do I lament the long and severe illness you have suffered, and under the effects of which you still labor; and I am fully persuaded that no consideration would lead you to relinquish the command vested in you by the government of our country, but a thorough conviction that your retaining it when unable to perform the duties inseperable from the station, would be injurious to the cause in which we are engaged; and I am also persuaded that when such conviction arises, all personal considerations will yield to your patriotism.

I have maturely considered the several points mentioned in your letter, relative to a negociation with the bashaw of Tripoli; and upon a view of my instructions from the government of the U. S. on that subject, I conceive it my duty to endeavor to open & bring to a happy issue a negociation for peace, consistent with the tenor of these instructions, whenever the commander of our naval force in this sea, shall judge that the occasion is proper and favorable; as it is presumed that the bashaw will be impressed by the aspect or operations of that force, as this is in your opinion a proper occasion, I shall hold myself in readiness to proceed in a few days on that business, with captain Barron in the United States frigate Essex, which you are so good as to say will wait my arrangements.

I presume as captain Rodgers who is your second in command, and who will of course take the command of the squadron, if your health as you apprehend, should compel you to relinquish it, is now off Tripoli, and may be possessed of some information relative to our affairs with that regency, which has not reached you—that he will be fully advised of the motives which have induced this measure, and instructed to give it all the facility which his judgement may suggest.

Although I cannot sir, agree with you in opinion, that any impression favorable to us has been made on the mind of the bashaw from our co-operation with his brother thus far, excepting what may arise from the undaunted bravery and perseverance of the force of our countrymen at Derne, which will be to him a further proof of what we can do alone against him—yet I am of opinion that as he has discovered a disposition to open a negociation, we should embrace it to see if such terms can be made as are admissible on our part, and to release our unfortunate countrymen out of his power, whose fate ought to depend on no small punctilios.

COPY.

Commodore Barron to captain Hull, of the Argus.

Malta, May 19, 1805.

Your several communications were received by the Hornet which did not arrive here until the 16th, having met with head winds and heavy gales.

Your various information is under my particular attention.——The state of my health and my anxiety to dispatch the sloop without loss of time, does not allow me to enter into lengthy observations. Nor is it indeed necessary. The letter I have written to Mr. Eaton by this conveyance, and which he will communicate to you will no doubt, determine him and the officers to leave the coast, as a measure rendered necessary by existing circumstances and especially by the intention of the consul general to open a negociation with Jussuff, reigning bashaw of Tripoli.

You will therefore as soon as the requisite arrangements are made, return with the vessels under your command to Syracuse, to which place it is contemplated to transfer head quarters in the course of a few days. Lieutenant Evans is instructed to deliver the stores which have been laden in the sloop, to you, to be distributed according to your discretion. You will understand those stores are intended for the use of the crews of the U. S. vessels, and the christians under the command of Mr. Eaton.

Nothing material has occurred in our affairs since your departure. Mr. Evans will be able to inform you of every thing worthy of notice. I have likewise sent with Mr. Evans, 2 000 dollars, (Spanish) in Specie, which will serve to extinguish any individual engagements that you or Mr. Eaton may have contracted at Derne.

I look anxiously for further intelligence from Derne.

Commodore Barron to William Eaton, esq

MALTA, *May* 19, 1805.

SIR,

By the Hornet sloop, which arrived in this harbour on the 16th inst. (having had a tedious passage) I had the honor of receiving your dispatches of the 29th ult. and 1st instant, announcing the capture of Derne, after a contest, in which permit me to observe, that your conduct and that of your companions in arms, will not discredit the character which our countrymen have established among the nations of Barbary. I have perused with deserved attention the arguments and reasons adduced in your letter of the 1st. on the subject of pursuing the co-operation with Sidi Hamet Bashaw. Being myself too weak for the exertion of letter writing, and my secretary writing with difficulty, owing to an inflamation in his eyes, it is impossible for me to enter into a lengthy reply, nor does it indeed appear necessary. The business is now arrived at that point, where, if the ex-bashaw, after being put in possession of Derne, his former government, and the district in which his interest is most powerful, has not in himself energy and talent, and is so destitute of means and resources, as not to be able to move on with successful progress, seconded by our naval force acting on the coast, he must be held as unworthy of further support, and the co-operation as a measure too expensive and burthensome, and too little pregnant with hope or advantage, to justify its further prosecution; for whatever, sir, may have been once the intentions of government on this subject, and whatever your ideas, touching those intentions, I feel that I have already gone to the full extent of my authority. The instructions from the navy department on this particular point, with which you are not unacquainted, fall short of that unlimited discretion and power of application as relates to funds, insisted on in your letter, and are totally silent in regard to the quantity and description of supplies and stores, which you mention to have been in the contemplation of government to furnish to the bashaw; hence you will be sensible, that without taking a latitude that would involve me in a sum of responsibility, which it were the extreme of folly and rashness to encounter, I can not procced further. Independent of this consideration, it may not be improper to state, that I have not at my disposal funds sufficient to meet the large sums, which according to your calculation, would be required to pursue the plan with effect. With respect to any engagement to Sidi Hamet, I cannot consider them as binding or definite.

We have, by our resources and your valor and enterprize, placed him at the post from which he was driven, when first he solicited the aid and support of our arms, and in the most valuable province of Tripoli;" in performing which, we have, I conceive, fulfilled every pledge, and that he can neither charge us with bad faith in our engagements, or with injustice to himself. His want of those qaulities so essential in the character of a commander, and especially to a prince contending for his throne, is a serious obstacle to the advancement of his cause, not to be surmounted even by the existence and manly exertion of them, in those about his person. But it is what we had no reason to anticipate, and still less to suppose, that when master of the finest province in his kingdom, where his influence is greatest and his adherents most numerous, his situation would not be materially altered and himself as destitute of means to carry on the contest, as when he was brought from his exile in Egypt. In short sir, the matter reduces itself to this; we are willing and ready to support the bashaw, by a union of operations on the coast, so long as the war with Tripoli continues; but you will state explicitly to his excellency, that our supplies of money, arms and provisions, are at an end, and that he must now depend on his own resources and exertions. This determination will suggest to you and your comrades that line of conduct most prudent to be adopted in the present posture of affairs. I have lost no time in dispatching the Hornet with a supply of provisions, for the crews of the Argus and Nautilus, and the christians under your command, and I hope she will arrive in time to prevent your suffering from want.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

Capt. Harvey has favored us with a file of the *Political & Commercial Gazette of Hayti*, to the 19th December. In one of them we notice a Decree of the Emperor, of the 24th November, prohibiting the importation of *Salt*, in foreign vessels, under penalty of confiscation.

A few days before capt. Harvey sailed, intelligence reached Cape-Francois, that three Italian vessels, two ships and a brig, which had sailed from Italy, for Carthagena, on the Spanish Main, having, in the expectation of making a great voyage, entered the port of Aux Cayes, the crews were immediately arrested, by order of Dessalines, and thrown into prison; they were afterwards tried, condemned, and all of them executed, on the ground that Bonaparte, being the King of Italy, was their sovereign, and they must consequently suffer as his subjects.

[*Charleston Courier.*]

Lord Nelson's Dukedom of Bronte when conferred, was not an empty title, as an Italian estate of 4000l. sterling per annum was attached to it by the king of Naples, as a further mark of his Royal attachment to our British Hero!

It was off the opposite point to Trafalgar, viz. St. Mary's, where Admiral Boscawen obtained a compleat victory over the French Admiral Mons. De St. Clue.

Earl Powis is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Hardwick.

The victories of Trafalgar and Ferrol have deprived the enemy of 23 ships of the line, and of 1700 pieces of cannon, of between 20 and 30,000 seamen, of four Admirals, one General, and almost all their best Naval Officers.

[*London Paper.*

Proceedings of Congress

Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 23.

MILITIA.

Gen. Varnum, called for the order of the day on the bill authoring the President of the U. S. to call into actual service, one hundred thousand militia, whereupon the house went into a committee of the whole; Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

General Varnum, moved that the blank be filled up with six months.

Mr. Rea, of Tennessee, moved to amend the fifth section of the bill, by striking out that part which directs a certain portion of the militia to be taken from the state which may be attacked; to which Mr. Varnum replied, that in framing the bill, it appeared to be necessary to empower the President, to call upon a certain quota of the militia from the part nearest to where danger threatened, but if gentlemen wished them to be called from all quarters upon all occasions, he had no objection. It is possible that we may be attacked from Canada or Nova Scotia, or from the southward or westward.

On the question being put on this motion there appeared in the affirmative only three —not carried.

The blank in the sixth section, for the sum necessary for the appropriation was filled up with, two millions of dollars."

Mr. Basset moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. Varnum, supposed the gentleman, founded his objections upon the similarity of this bill to the former on the same subject, but he considered them materially different, and entirely independent of each other.

Mr. Quincy, had a general objection to the bill, he thought the former much better and stronger than that before the house —that it gave more general power to call upon the militia, and now that we have occasion to call forth, he considered the power to be abridged instead of increasing it.

Mr. Thomas did not think that the present bill would take away the powers of the former, in calling out the whole of the militia.

Mr. Dana observed, that this bill is a calling upon the militia at a moment's warning. He had not known such power given the President but was by no means unwilling to invest that power in him.

Mr. Gregg said he should vote against the motion, being in favor of the bill: he wished the gentleman (Mr. Basset) would vary his motion and the committee might rise and have leave to sit again.

Mr. Smilie was not in favor of the bill, for in truth he was not prepared to go upon the subject.

Mr. Bidwell expressed himself in similar terms.

Mr. Clarke was in favor of a classification, and hoped the committee would rise.

The question on the motion being taken there were, Affirmative 45—Negative 60: not carried.

Mr. Clark, moved to renew the motion of his colleague to strike out the first section.

Mr. Macon thought the two bills entirely seperate, and that there was no connexion between them.

Mr. Bidwell was of the same opinion.

Mr. G. W. Campbell wished for time to consider on the subject, but as to the motion for striking out the first section which went to reject the whole, he was opposed for he thought the bill should pass, and that immediately. There was no saying how soon there might be occasion to call upon the miluia.

He had, however, a motion to make, that ten thousand only should be called from a local situation, instead of leaving it as it stands to call any part: for any part may go to ninety, or even 99,000, which would bear extremely hard upon frontier states.

This motion was lost.

The committee now rose and reported the bill with amendments.

The speaker having resumed the chair it was moved that the house do concur.

Affirmative, 70.

Carried.

Forts and Harbors.

The house again went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union;

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

Mr. Dawson mentioned that part of the President's message, which respected the various aggressions and spoliations committed duting the last recess.

He read that part of the message, and observed that it was now the duty of the house to redress the greivance, and in so doing to act with firmness and resolution.

The committee to whom this part of the message was referred in viewing the subject of forts and harbors found that there is in the possession of the United States.

1400 Iron Cannon,
500 Brass do.
102,000 Stand of Arms,
5,000,000 Pounds of powder,
500 Tons Salt Petre.

And that the committee had named 150 000 dollars towards the defence of our forts and harbors.

Mr. Clinton thought the sum entirely inadequate to the object. That it would go a very small way indeed, it was not more than sufficient to fortify New York alone. He called the attention of the committee to the defenceless state of New York, he did not wish to throw any censure upon officers of government, but he wished for time to enquire into the sum necessary to defend each parcicular fort. He would rather vote for not a farthing, than such a contemptible sum, which was little more than a burlesque upon government.

Mr. Thomas also thought the sum inadequate.

Mr. Williams explained the reason why the committee named so small a sum, that they intended it only for immediate use.

Mr. Ely described the defenceless state of all the ports and harbours in the Union, except Boston, and concluded an able speech, which time will not permit us to follow him in, by recommending them to be put into an immediate state of defence. Of New York, he observed, from whence we drew one-third of our revenue on imports, that it was in so wretched a state of defence, that a single 74 gun ship of an enemy could not be refitted, and this he thought a subject of alarm.

Several gentlemen spoke upon this interesting subject, who shall be hereafter named, with the substance of their observations, which the press of the business, and the late sitting of the at present preclude.

The other speakers on this question were—Early, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dana, Mr. Bard, Mr. Smilie, Mr. Macon, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Cook, Mr. Elmer, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Ely.

The committee rose, affirmative 86 to leave to sit again.

Mr. Stanford offered a resolution, to alter Circuit Courts of North Carolina, which was referred to a committee of three, and then at four o'clock, the house adjourned.

FOR SALE,

(If applied for immediately)

The Brig Friendship;

She mows 800 barrels flour, and is well calculated for the West India trade, having a deep waist, fit for carrying lumber. If not sold in 5 days, a freight will be taken. For terms apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co

Who have received by said brig, from Boston, and offer for Sale,

200 hhds. coarse Liverpool Salt,
1 hhds. Molasses, suitable for retailing,
50 bbls. Bolton Beef,
40 do. Pork,
6 hhds. New England Rum,
250 nests Hingham boxes,
5 boxes Cod Fish,
200 reams Wrapping Paper,

They have also on hand,

20 barrels fat Bought Mackrel,
6 pipes Holland Gin,
4 do. French Brandy,
40 bbls. N. E. Rum,
40 tons Plaister Paris,
2 bbls. Molasses.

And a general assortment of *Boots and Shoes*, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

January 25. dtw

FOR SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grass, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke street, in West End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the said there is an excellent garden well paled and in good cultivation; in short there is every conveniency fit for a genteel family;

ALSO

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. 1&m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a note of hand said to be mine, to Dennis Foley, for forty dollars, dated in the year 1791, has been formerly in the possession of Elizabeth Faley, and lately conveyed, or given, by the said Elizabeth Foley to Eleanor Foley, the supposed heir to Dennis Foley: This is to give notice, caution, and forewarn all and every person or persons, from taking an assignment or purchasing the aforesaid note, as I have satisfied Eleanor Foley in the presence of Col. George Deneale, chief clerk of the county court of Alexandria and district of Columbia, that the said note is invalid and erroneous—as I have a receipt in full from Dennis Foley, against all dues, debts and demands, dated several years after said note.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. 1&m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the *Wonders of Nature and Art*, in Alexandria and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the first volume will not appear so soon as was expected, it having taken a longer time than was at first apprehended, to make all the improvements that are contemplated; in the mean time any additional subscriptions will be received by JAMES KENNEDY, sen. at the Library.

BIRCH & SMALL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13. co3w

ON MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Potomack, in the county of King George adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 356 acres.—On this land is an excellent landing for a fishery, a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potomack in the vicinity. A considerable proportion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.

December 14. taw6w

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. taw

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day at *George William's Tavern*, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT OF LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the Tract of JOHN BERRYMAN, *deceased*, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson.
John Gibson,
John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) taw8w

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store.*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir: *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burr.—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more,—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. taw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues to make all kinds of SADDLES and HARNESS, in the neatest and strongest manner; and hopes, by attention and industry, to give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

Andrew Hales,

Prince-street, opposite the Potomac Bank.

Jan. 6. taw3t

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300 Barrels Freight wanted for Norfolk.

Apply to

Washington Peirce,
At Col. RAMSAY'S *Compting-Room*
Who wishes to Purchase,
Three Thousand Bushels Corn.

January 23. d3t

OYSTERS.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has this day *received a cargo of*

Good Single Oysters,

Which will please those who will favor him with their custom.

Frederick Shuck.

Jan. 23. d3t

RAN AWAY,

From the subscriber, on Friday last,

AN apprentice boy, named *Adam Boyer*. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing him, and all masters of vessels are cautioned against carrying him off, as I will put the law in force against any one offending.

Levi Talbert.

January 23. 3t

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Wilson Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Tan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Luteestrings and Persians,
Luteestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats,
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his deportment is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire-wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3m

NOTICE.

THE term of copartnership between *Leven Powell*, jun. of Middleburg and *Edmund Denney*, of Alexandria, will expire on the 16th instant; when a dissolution takes place by mutual consent of parties. Edmund Denney will close the accounts of the Alexandria business, and Leven Powell those of the business under his direction at Middleburg.

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